

round events and performances—such as exhibits, shows, and festivals.

The economic impact that the center will have is also impressive. More than a hundred jobs will be created, and over a thousand artists will be invited to showcase and sell their work.

That is why Traditions! is so relevant. For our future to be as promising as our past has been successful, we need to keep alive the cultural traditions, history, and heritage of our state. This center not only contributes to the economy of our state—it also helps to preserve our history and spirit.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 2000

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, during the month of October, people across the nation will don purple ribbons in support of National Domestic Violence Awareness Month. As an effort to increase public awareness of a problem that causes anguish to so many, residents in my home state of North Dakota, as well as across the nation, will participate in myriad events, such as candlelight vigils, "Take Back the Night" rallies, and other educational demonstrations.

Domestic violence is one of our nation's most prevalent, yet misunderstood, tragedies. The North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services recently released statistics concerning domestic violence and sexual assault in 1999 that should alarm us all. Last year, 5,821 incidents of domestic violence were reported to crisis intervention centers in North Dakota. These incidents involved 3,597 new victims. Among the victims, 95% were women, 37% were under the age of 30, and 2% were under the age of 18.

The North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services also reported that at least 4,750 children were directly impacted by domestic violence incidents in 1999. This does not include the large number of unreported cases. Withdrawal, low self-esteem, nightmares, self-blame and aggression against peers, family members and property are just a few of the emotional and behavioral disturbances that children who witness violence at home display. These effects stay with a child ultimately influencing their educational, professional and personal life.

While commemorating this month of awareness, I am proud to also mark the sixth anniversary of one of the most important stands Congress has ever taken against domestic violence: The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). Through programs that bolster prosecution of sexual assault and domestic violence, increase victim services, and step up education and prevention activities, VAWA has gone far to protect individuals from sexual offenses and domestic abuse. I am pleased to announce that through a bipartisan effort H.R. 1248, the Violence Against Women Act of 1999, of which I was an original co-sponsor, passed in the House of Representatives. This

legislation reauthorizes VAWA programs for five more years allowing a number of federal grant programs intended to care for those affected by these tragic crimes to continue.

Domestic violence will not end until the nation as a whole unites in saying "no more!" Each time one person learns of a domestic violence situation and decides to turn her head she is, in effect, approving of the situation and allowing it to continue. As members of society we must become proactive and take a stand against this horrific situation.

H.R. 5474 AMENDING TITLE 38 TO PROVIDE COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS DISABLED BY TREATMENT OR VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 17, 2000

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce an important piece of legislation. H.R. 5474 will allow veterans disabled by treatment or vocational rehabilitation to receive compensation from the day they were disabled while under VA care.

The occurrence of medical malpractice in which veterans are disabled while under Veterans Affairs' care is rare compared with the total number of veterans served every year. In 1997, the last year in which data was available, there were 826,846 inpatients treated and 32,640,000 outpatient visits at VA medical centers at a cost of \$17.149 billion. There are 173 VA medical centers, more than 391 outpatient and outreach clinics, 131 nursing home care units and 39 domiciliaries.

Without this network of government run VA hospitals, clinics and nursing care units, many veterans would never receive the care available to them. However, it is clear that the care provided is not always of the highest quality. Worse than inadequate care are the instances in which veterans receive care that leaves them further disabled.

Since 1990, 9,597 administrative malpractice claims were filed by Veterans with VA and 2,134 were settled. The total amount paid in claims settled was nearly \$1.73 million.

During the same time period, 2,064 veterans filed court claims against VA. 626 of these court claims were dismissed, the U.S. won 272, and plaintiffs won 129 court claims for a total of \$65,858,110. 1,315 VA court claims were settled out of court by VA, in the amount of \$253,464,632.

In 1958 Congress established Title 38, U.S.C. Sec. 1151, Benefits for Persons Disabled by Treatment or Vocational Rehabilitation. Along with Sec. 1151, Sec. 5110 of the same Title established the effective date of an award for disability incurred during treatment or vocational rehabilitation. These two sections ensured that veterans disabled by their treatment received compensation. This was the fair and right thing to do.

A close review of these sections reveals an inconsistency. While the U.S. Code allowed compensation for veterans disabled by treatment or vocational rehabilitation, it established

an arbitrary cut off date of one year to deny individuals full compensation.

Individuals who are unable or not aware of this arbitrary application date for medical malpractice claims should not be denied full compensation for administrative reasons. Statutes of limitations like this are important for preserving the rights of individuals but the VA should be held to a different standard.

Veterans who prove that they were disabled while under the care of Veterans Affairs should be compensated from the day of their injury regardless of their date of application.

This bill will repeal U.S. Code Section 5110 which allows Veterans Affairs to avoid its responsibility to veterans it disables during treatment or vocational rehabilitation. H.R. 5474 also allows veterans who did not receive full and fair compensation from the date of their injury to receive this compensation upon enactment of this bill.

I urge my colleagues to end this unfair practice by cosponsoring H.R. 5474.

SECURE RURAL SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY SELF-DETERMINATION ACT OF 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 10, 2000

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, as the Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, which has primary jurisdiction over the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-determination Act of 2000 (H.R. 2389), I rise on behalf of myself and Mr. STENHOLM, the ranking member of the committee, to explain the intent behind a number of provisions in the bill and how we expect these provisions to be carried out. We will address these roughly in the order in which they appear in the bill.

Sections 101(a), 102(a), 102(b) and 102(c) of Title I provide how payments to states and allocations to the counties within those states should be calculated and made under this Act. The intent behind these provisions is to ensure that each county's elective share of a state's full payment amount be based, to the extent practicable, on the county's historic percentage of the 25% payments received by the state during the eligibility period. Thus, if over the course of the eligibility period a county received 10% of the aggregate payments made to the state, that county would be allocated 10% of the amount calculated for the state under section 101(a) if the county elected to receive its full payment amount.

It is understood that there will be exceptions to this general rule based on the individual circumstances of states and counties. Congress has been careful to delegate the determination of each county's portion of a state's full payment amount to the state to accommodate these exceptions. It is expected, however, that such exceptions will be relatively rare and the reasons for them compelling.

Title II of the bill establishes a significant new role for counties and local stakeholders in federal land management decision-making. It is essential to explain several provisions in